

have a label affixed to its immediate container identifying the name, trade name or brand name of the article. If the volume of the article in the container exceeds 8-fluid ounces, the label shall also show the information required by paragraph (b) (1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If the article was packaged or bottled by the person who manufactured it, the label shall identify—

(i) The manufacturer's name and the address (city and State) of the actual place or places where article was manufactured, or

(ii) The name and principal office address (city and State) of the manufacturer, and the permit number or numbers of the place or places of manufacture. However, in lieu of such permit number or numbers, the place or places where the manufacturing operation occurred may be indicated by a coding system. Prior to using a coding system, the manufacturer shall send a notice explaining the coding system to the appropriate TTB officer, or

(iii) The manufacturer's permit number and the name and address (city and State), of the person for whom the article was packaged and bottled.

(2) If the article was packaged or bottled by a person other than the manufacturer of the article, the label shall identify—

(i) The name and address (city and State) of the person by whom or for whom the article was packaged or bottled, and

(ii) The permit number of the manufacturer or distributor.

(3) If a permit number is required to be shown on the label, it may be shown utilizing a State code number, in accordance with § 20.135.

(c) *Shipment of unlabeled articles.* A manufacturer may, subject to the approval of the appropriate TTB officer and compliance with § 20.133, remove an unlabeled article from the manufacturer's premises, if the outer containers of the article are labeled with the name, trade name or brand name of the article and the names and addresses (city and State) of the manufacturer and the consignee.

(d) *Use of the words "denatured alcohol."* If the words "denatured alcohol" appear on the label of an article, the

label shall also have a name, trade name or brand name which appears as conspicuously as the words "denatured alcohol."

(e) *Use of the words "rubbing alcohol."* If the words "rubbing alcohol" appear on the label of an article, (1) the article shall be made in accordance with § 20.118 of this part, and (2) the label (i) shall have the words "rubbing alcohol" in letters of the same color and size, (ii) shall identify the name and address (city and State) of the manufacturer or bottler, (iii) shall state the alcohol content as 70% by volume with no reference to the proof strength, and (iv) shall have the warning "For external use only. If taken internally, will cause serious gastric disturbances." An alcohol rub made from any other material, such as isopropyl alcohol, shall not be labeled "Rubbing Alcohol" unless the label informs the consumer that the preparation was not made with specially denatured alcohol.

(f) *Distributor labeling.* Distributors of an article may place minimal identifying information (name, address and a phrase such as "distributed by") on the label of that article (or on an additional label) without qualifying in any manner under this part; provided:

(1) The article is produced, packaged and labeled as provided in this part; and

(2) The distributor does not produce, repack or reprocess the article.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512-0336)

[T.D ATF-199, 50 FR 9162, Mar. 6, 1985, as amended by ATF-332, 57 FR 40849, Sept. 8, 1992]

#### § 20.135 State code numbers.

In showing the permit number on labels as provided in § 20.134(b)(2)(ii), the permittee who distributes the article may substitute the appropriate number shown below for the State abbreviation. For example, permit number SDA-CONN-1234 may be shown on the labels as SDA-07-1234. The code numbers for the respective State are as follows:

01—Alabama	05—California
02—Alaska	06—Colorado
03—Arizona	07—Connecticut
04—Arkansas	08—Delaware

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09—DC	31—New Jersey
10—Florida	32—New Mexico
11—Georgia	33—New York
12—Hawaii	34—North Carolina
13—Idaho	35—North Dakota
14—Illinois	36—Ohio
15—Indiana	37—Oklahoma
16—Iowa	38—Oregon
17—Kansas	39—Pennsylvania
18—Kentucky	40—Rhode Island
19—Louisiana	41—South Carolina
20—Maine	42—South Dakota
21—Maryland	43—Tennessee
22—Massachusetts	44—Texas
23—Michigan	45—Utah
24—Minnesota	46—Vermont
25—Mississippi	47—Virginia
26—Missouri	48—Washington
27—Montana	49—West Virginia
28—Nebraska	50—Wisconsin
29—Nevada	51—Wyoming
30—New Hampshire	

### § 20.136 Labeling regulations of other agencies.

(a) *General.* Other Federal agencies have promulgated regulations which may affect labeling of articles, as described in this section.

(b) *Consumer Product Safety Commission.* The Consumer Product Safety Commission has promulgated regulations to administer the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. The regulations in 16 CFR Chapter II require warning labels for products containing certain specified substances. For example, S.D.A. Formula Nos. 3-A and 30 require warning labels because they contain methyl alcohol, a hazardous substance at levels of 4% or more by weight. Manufacturers, reproducers, rebottlers, and repackagers who convey articles containing strong chemicals should refer to 16 CFR Chapter II for warning label requirements.

(c) *Federal Trade Commission.* The Federal Trade Commission (F.T.C.) has promulgated regulations to administer the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. The regulations in 16 CFR Chapter I affect packaging and labeling of “consumer commodities.” The term “consumer commodities” generally means products intended for retail sale to an individual for personal or household use. The F.T.C. regulations do not apply to drugs, medical devices, or cosmetics for which the Food and Drug Administration enforces the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (see paragraph

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(d) of this section). Manufacturers, reproducers, rebottlers, and repackagers who convey articles which are “consumer commodities” should refer to 16 CFR Chapter I for packaging and labeling requirements.

(d) *Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.* The Food and Drug Administration has promulgated regulations in 21 CFR Chapter I to administer the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (as it applies to drugs, medical devices, or cosmetics) and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Manufacturers, reproducers, rebottlers, and repackagers who convey articles which are drugs, medical devices, or cosmetics should refer to 21 CFR Chapter I for packaging and labeling requirements.

### § 20.137 Penalties.

Violation of the requirements prescribed in § 20.132 is punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 5 years for each offense. In addition, persons who manufacture (including reprocess), sell, or transport articles in violation of this part are liable for payment of a tax on the articles at the rate imposed by law on distilled spirits.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1314, as amended, 1402 (26 U.S.C. 5001, 5607))

## Subpart H—Sale and Use of Completely Denatured Alcohol

### § 20.141 General.

(a) Each formula of completely denatured alcohol may be sold and used for any purpose, subject to the limitations in the formula prescribed in part 21 of this chapter. For example, C.D.A. Formula No. 18 or 19 may be used:

(1) In the manufacture of definite chemical substances where the alcohol is changed into some other chemical substance and does not appear in the finished product;

(2) In the arts and industries, including but not limited to the manufacture of cleaning fluids, detergents, proprietary antifreeze solutions, thinners, lacquers, and brake fluids; and

(3) For fuel, light, and power.

(b) Completely denatured alcohol may not be used in the manufacture of